

SPORTS

Salnikov's records grace match

Leningrader Vladimir Salnikov is the world's only swimmer to swim twice the 1,500 m freestyle in less than 15 min. He clocked 14.58.27 at the Moscow Olympics and 14.56.35, a new world mark, on March 13 during the USSR-GDR match in the 50 m Olimpiyskiy Swimming Pool. Earlier he set a new world record of 3.49.57 in the 400 m.

Salnikov is a unique swimmer, says Merited Master of Sport Vladimir Bure. Even though our swimmers lost to the visitors, 135-180, our team is

Kazakov out on top

Sergel Kazakov, 28, USSR ice-racing champion, has captured the world title, too, in a

World Cup for Ulrich

Biathlete Frank Ulrich, the GDR, who recently captured two golds at the world championships in Raubichi, the USSR, has also picked up the World Cup coming home fourth in the 10 km race at the celebrated Lahti Games. The winner Matthias Jacob, also the GDR, was runner-up ahead of Kjell Söbak, Norway.

Alpine skiers back in Europe

After a jump across the Atlantic, the "skiing caravan" contesting the World Cup has returned to Europe. The downhills competed in Aspen, the USA. Despite two wins there for twice world champion Peter Mueller, of Switzerland, he still failed to take the small Crystal Globe for winning the event. It went to Canadian Steve Podborski. Mueller came second and 1982 world champion Hartl Weinfather, from Austria, third.

After returning to Europe, the skiers competed in the giant and special slalom in the village of Janské Czechoslovakia. On the first day victory went to giant slalom master Steve Mahrle, of the USA, and on the second, to his twin brother Phil, whose Cup advantage over his nearest rival, Ingemar Stenmark, now stands at an overwhelming 209 points against 210. Steve Mahrle, 24, occupies third place with 152 points.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and others in brief, the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

AN ORIGINAL BUILDING RESEMBLING A STONE FLOWER WITH 22 PETALS NOW GRACES THE CENTRE OF THE CITY OF CHELYABINSK IN THE URALS, WHICH HAS A POPULATION OF OVER 1,000,000. The new building which houses the regional drama theatre was designed by a local architect. The theatre has two stages: the main with an auditorium seating 900 people, and an experimental stage. The walls of the lobby and the staircase are lined in marble, and Urals stone and decorated with cast-iron moldings.

A FILM CREW FROM THE EAST SIBERIAN DOCUMENTARY STUDIOS HAS STARTED SHOOTING A DOCUMENTARY "30 MINUTES AROUND YAKUTIA", DEDICATED TO THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR. It will tell of the changes in the life of the people inhabiting this northern area who up to 1917 didn't even have an alphabet of their own. Viewers will be taken on a tour of the diamond mines in Mirny, of the enterprises of the South-Yakutia territorial-production complex, and of the laboratories of the Institute of Space Physical Research and Astronomy.

THE LOKTEV DANCE AND SONG ENSEMBLE HAS CELEBRATED ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY. This children's ensemble from Moscow is made up of 1,400 children who play in orchestras, sing in choirs and dance. The ensemble has toured many countries including the GDR, Poland, Syria, France, Finland, the Netherlands and Norway.

CONSTRUCTION IS NOW BEING COMPLETED OF ANOTHER PLATFORM WHICH IS PART OF THE OFF-SHORE OIL FIELD IN THE CASPIAN. The platform will possess two oil rigs, multi-storey blocks of flats, a helipad, a canteen and a medical post. The platform is located 120 kilometres from the Azerbaijani capital, Baku. It will increase the area of the Caspian oil fields in the Caspian.



A PIT BEYOND THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

This picture was taken in the Far North, at the Vorkashor coal mine in the Komi ASSR. The name of the Vorkashor settlement where the mine is located means a "reindeer track" in the Komi language. Indeed, only 10 years ago reindeer tracks passed through the area.

The rapid development of industry, such as oil, coal-mining and timber processing in the northern areas of our country has resulted in the rapid growth of new industrial centres. The American scientists A. Assim and M. Muller, who visited the Soviet North, have called the scope of construction there a fantastic reality.

Dozens of towns have been built beyond the

OIL GUSHER STRUCK

A well 3,900 m deep at the Muradhanly deposit in Azerbaijan is producing 800 tonnes of oil daily, the largest quantity from operating wells in the Transcaucasian republic.

Experts believe that prospectors might discover more deep underground cracks and faults filled with oil, and this is why drilling is now under way at another 10 test wells in the region. Our town lacks vacant build-

ing space, comments Brest's leading architect V. Copienko, and so we decided to build on marshlands between the Mukhaev and Western Bug rivers that is unsuitable for agriculture. To this end, he continued, we will have to shift 11,000,000 cu. m of soil from natural quarries. A lake which will form in one such quarry will become the centre of a park zone, and the second one, some distance away from the new borough, destined to house 100,000 residents, will gather another 10 test wells in the region.

Our town lacks vacant build-

farm workers; the 1980 figures were 185.5 and 140 rubles respectively. It is of significance that state-farm workers normally receive supplementary incomes from their small holdings. As for collective farmers their real incomes, as compared to those of factory and office workers per family member, rose from 75 per cent in 1965 to 89 per cent in 1980. It was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress that in the 11th five-year-plan period the incomes of collective farmers will come very close to those of the factory and office workers, with account being taken of the incomes deriving from small holdings.

ELECTRIC ENERGY: MAJOR BRANCH OF THE ECONOMY

The power industry is a major branch of the Soviet economy, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In the five-year-period of 1981-85, the production of electric energy will go up by 260,000 million kilowatt hours to reach a total of 1,555,000 million kilowatt hours. The share of energy produced by atomic power stations will be increased from 5.6 per cent in 1980 to 14.1 per cent in 1985, while the share generated by thermal power stations will go down from 80.2 to 71.1 per cent.

The unified electric power system of the USSR incorporates the nine joint electric power grids of the North-West, the Centre, the Middle Volga, the South, the North Caucasus, Transcaucasia, the Urals, Kazakhstan and Siberia. A single centre controls about 83 per cent of the capacity of the country's stations. The USSR unified electric power system is connected to the power systems of the socialist community countries.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN THE USSR

An indicator that the social structure of our urban and rural population is evening out can be seen from a study of their educational levels, writes the POLITICHESKOYE SAMOGRADOVANIYE magazine. While in 1939 there were 242 persons with a higher or secondary (complete or incomplete) education per 1,000 population in the cities as compared with 63 in the country (almost a fourfold difference); the 1981 figures were respectively 880 and 736.

The rural and urban population are also drawing closer as regards their incomes. Here are some figures. In 1985 the average monthly wage for industrial workers was 101.7 rubles and 72.5 rubles for state-

farm workers; the 1980 figures were 185.5 and 140 rubles respectively. It is of significance that state-farm workers normally receive supplementary incomes from their small holdings. As for collective farmers their real incomes, as compared to those of factory and office workers per family member, rose from 75 per cent in 1965 to 89 per cent in 1980. It was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress that in the 11th five-year-plan period the incomes of collective farmers will come very close to those of the factory and office workers, with account being taken of the incomes deriving from small holdings.

20 YEARS IN SPACE

Twenty years ago, on March 10, 1962, the first satellite of the Kosmos series was launched into orbit thus putting a start to the implementation of a programme for the study of the upper atmospheric layers and outer terrestrial space writes Vyacheslav Balabanov, Deputy Director of the Institute of Space Research at the USSR Academy of Sciences, in ZVESTIYA.

Over 1,300 satellites of the Kosmos series have been launched over this period. They have provided a wealth of valuable information, relating in particular to the problem of the Earth's radiation belts. The interrelation between radiation belts and the solar radiation and geomagnetic disturbances have been studied and radiation maps for various altitudes compiled. This is essential in order to ensure protection from radiation for human flights into space.

The fact that analytical instrumentation has been launched into orbit has opened up opportunities for studying objects in space which were inaccessible to investigation from the Earth.

Satellites of the Kosmos series have made a considerable contribution to space biology and medicine due to the study of the impact of extended weightlessness and artificial gravitation on the human organism. They have provided considerable help in carrying out the Vostok, Voskhod and Soyuz missions and have

facilitated the acceleration of the development of orbital stations.

Recently scientists have been able to make use of more powerful space technology, including general-purpose automatic orbital station-satellites having an expanded research capability. This means that more wide-ranging research in space is now possible.

TO UNDERSTAND SOMEONE ELSE'S PAIN IS A WRITER'S MAIN QUALITY

I believe the ability to feel someone else's pain is a major quality in a writer, says author Grigory Baklanov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, analysing the task of a writer. I am not the first person to have repeated the famous 19th-century Russian writer Herzen when he said: we are not doctors, we are pain. And we should not give the illusion that art can heal. Art can awaken one's conscience, infect with passion, and set an example, but the healing has to be left to the individual himself. The essential requisites for a good writer, Baklanov continues, in addition to talent, are willpower, tremendous willpower, industry and, at a certain point, asceticism.

All of us are, of course, good people when we are alone. But to live a moral life among others, without infringing on one's conscience or at another's expense, without impinging or oppressing upon the interests of others is much more difficult than to build wonderful plans. Both great and not great writers have expanded their talents precisely for this aim to understand man and through him—the world; how one can live a moral life in the world among people; how one nation should live with another nation; how to create a harmony in human relations without which, of course, the world would perish. The greater the writer the lesser role he played in his work by such factors as, for instance, ambition. Excessively ambitious people, however, are vaguely aware of their vulnerability, although they would not admit it for love of money.

VINICULTURE IN TURKMENIA

Major vineiculture zone is being established in Turkmenia, the southernmost Soviet Central Asian Republic, on lands irrigated by water, supplied by the 1,100-kilometre Karakum Canal. Vineyards will cover an area of 20 thousand hectares under the 1981-85 five-year plan. This will make the Ashkhabad region Turkmenia's largest grape producer. The republic's most productive vineyards are being established at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag Mountains.

The cultivation of the vineyards will be fully mechanized and plans have provided for wine and juice canning factories.

It is envisaged that Turkmenia's grape output will reach 130 thousand tonnes by 1985 twice as much as last year.

AUTOMATIC DEVICES CONTROL TURBINE OPERATIONS

Reliable and economical operation of super-powerful turbines is ensured by an automatic control system designed by engineers and scientists from Kirov. The first complex of their electronic instruments is specifically constructed for the Yuzhno-Ukrainian nuclear power station.

The system is programmed to control mechanisms that regulate the supply of steam, water and lubricants and their temperatures and pressure. If slight deviation occurs, the automatic instruments will either reduce or increase the machine's rpm, strictly maintaining its established power rating.

This new complex fitted with a micro-computer is also versatile, and in adapting it for use with different types of machines it is only necessary to change its programme. Those automatic instruments will be fitted to turbines rated at one million and 750 thousand kilowatts installed at other nuclear power stations.

Here they made a sensational find. At the depth of 21 metres the slab usually associated with the houses of craftsmen, animal bones and a well-preserved brick wall which used to encompass large ancient strongholds older than the fortress of Ark was unearthed.

After analyzing their find, the archaeologists concluded that Bukhara was founded between the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.

ABC BOOK FOR KARA KALPAKS

Until quite recently there were several ideas about when the city of Bukhara was first established. A final conclusion was put forward by scholars from the Institute of Archaeology of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences.

It is fifty-five years since the alphabet and the first ABC book were printed in the Kara Kalpak language.

The system of writing for the Kara Kalpaks was devised by Nurziddin Sagitov, a primary school teacher from Chimbai. This graduate from the Tashkent Teacher Training College, together with the writer Safigulait Mazhitov designed the present Kara Kalpak alphabet and wrote the first ABC book in 1927 based upon their language system.

FLATS FOR STORKS

When they return from warm

lands,

they

will

find

thousands

of

"flat-

lets"

for them.

Stork dwellings

have been built

on water pump-

ing stations,

on the roofs of

houses and on the tops of birch

trees.

Since time out of mind the Lithuanian peasant has looked on the stork as a symbol of family happiness and for this reason they try to attract the bird to their homes. In Sesupe, for instance, a stork couple settled in the chimney of the local school. Each autumn, their nest was carefully removed by young nature lovers to be put back into place in spring. Many people living on the new residential estates, however, tend to forget this custom. Trying to keep up with the times the storks themselves have taken to building their nests on the pylons of electric transmission lines and on telegraph poles.

Much love and care is de-

voted to the black storks which

have become quite rare in Eu-

rope. Their places of habitation

have been declared bird sanctuaries by Lithuania's Committee for Nature Conservation.

Garegin Manukyan works as a foreman at a spin-

ning factory in Lediakan, Armenia. His pastime is wood-carving. His wood-carvings which are highly

valued by professionals now fill a whole gallery.

The local branch of the Armenian Artists Union

is preparing an exhibition of Manukyan's works in

the republican capital.

In the photo: wood-carvings by Garegin

Manukyan, left to right: Head of an Urartian Chief

"The Grape Harvest", "An Actress", "The Family".

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

MOSCOW'S FIRST LERMONTOV MUSEUM



Lermontov's house on Molchanovka St., now a museum. The chess table on which the poet was fond of playing with his friends. On the wall hangs a portrait of the future poet.

Mikhail Lermontov lived in a number of places—Moscow, St. Petersburg, Tarkhany and the Caucasus. Yet, he began his career as a poet here in Moscow, which he always called warm and kind. Lermontov's short life was remarkably rich in creative work.

It was to his home in the one-storey pink-coloured house with a mansard roof, situated on Molchanovka St. in a typical corner of old Moscow, that the 16-year-old poet proudly brought back one day a magazine containing his first published work. Together with some of the poet's other belongings this magazine can now be seen in Moscow's first Lermontov Museum which just opened in the house.

Before us stands the old building just as the young poet knew it.

As a student, Lermontov had numerous interests—poetry, music and painting. In his study there are manuscripts, a painting table, a chess set and a music copybook.

In the parlour hung portraits of members of Lermontov's family made by self artists in Tarkhany, as well as drawings, water-colours and organisms carried by winds from other continents and "captured" in the Antarctic.

The loving work that has gone into the creation of this museum, an invaluable testimony of the life of a great Russian poet, is deserving of respect.

BYELORUSSIANS LIVE ON VOLCANOES!

People who live in the small Byelorussian towns of Lioye and Biagia are not in the least worried about living on top of volcanoes.

These new literatures have produced quite a spate of talented writers. Prominent among the latter is Kirghizstan author Chingiz Alimov, while Yuri Rytkheu, a Chukche, Mansi Yuvar Shatalov, Nenezi Grigory Khodzher and Nivkh Vladimir Sangi are well known all over the USSR.

Though they missed out on a long process of development, these literatures were not slow in maturing and now meet modern standards of artistic creation. This phenomenon can only be explained by the social and moral climate in this country and by the generous exchange of collective artistic experience.

This country does not divide literatures into big and small depending on the number of people they represent. Yakagir Samyon Kurliav, who belongs to a nationality of 800 people living in the North, wrote a splendid novel, "Khando and Kholikha", which is complex in structure, has a gripping plot and raises many problems.

To a mind of a somewhat primitive and vulgar bent, it might seem that on these nations and their national cultures draw closer together, their "national resources" of literature and the arts could be depicted. In fact, the reverse is the case for the quantity and quality of our multinational literature are constantly growing. Whereas in 1917 we had only twenty-five literatures, today, as I have said, we have 77.

I would compare the Soviet national literatures with.commemorating vessels. The best works that are created in each national literature become a common heritage.

Georgi Lomidze, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences

VIEWPOINT

MULTINATIONAL CHARACTER OF SOVIET LITERATURE

Georgi Lomidze, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences

Though Soviet literature is made up of 77 national literatures, it is united in the ideas it promotes, in its approach to the radical problems of good and evil, and in its humanism, internationalism and ideals.

Thus the concept of "multinational Soviet literature" means not so much a pluralism of ideologies and ideals, as a literature of varied artistic shades and potential, expressing different aesthetic visions and interpretations of the world, and containing an abundance of plots, conflicts and human characters.

The history of the written tradition in the numerous national Soviet literatures varies in length. According to the length of their written "record", our literatures can be divided into three groups.

The first group is made up of literatures having a long history behind them and old and rich traditions, such as the Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Georgian, Azerbaijani, Armenian, Uzbek, Moldavian, Tajik and Tatar literatures.

The second group contains literatures of more recent date which before the 1917 Socialist Revolution had evolved a written tradition and a monumental folklore of their own. The Kazakh, Burial, Mari, Kalmyk, Mordovian, Yak

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Liya AKHEDZHAKOVA



FACTS and EVENTS

Films. A two-week retrospective in Vienna of Vsevolod Pudovkin, a great founder of the Soviet cinema, featured his 12 best works, among them "Mother", "The End of St. Petersburg", "The Descendant of Genghis Khan" and "Admiral Nakhimov".

Guest performances. The Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre is off for its tour of the FRG with the programme featuring Igor Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress" and Dmitry Shostakovich's opera "The Nose", based on Gogol's play.

Music. Vienna's largest concert auditorium, Musikverein, was packed for a series of classical music, in which noted Soviet violinist Vladimir Spivakov and violinist Yuri Bashmet played works by Mozart and Beethoven accompanied by the Dresden Symphony Orchestra.

THE MUSIC OF LANDSCAPES



Two pictures from the "Northern Cycle".

Though Muscovites tend to be fussy as far as exhibitions of art are concerned (they have so many to choose from) the present show of landscapes by Pyotr Sidorov now on view at Moscow's Scenists Club is always crowded.

What's the attraction of an exhibition of landscapes in our age of scientific and technical progress? I asked a young man who was looking at one of the canvases. Music, he answered

without the slightest hesitation. Just listen to the music in these pictures. Here you see the slow yet magnificent sounds of the Russian North; here, a silent forest gliding, glorifying the landscape; and in this canvas you hear the sounds of a shepherd's pipe being played in a small meadow at Krasnoyarsk in Moscow. Believe me, this is what springs to mind as I look at these pictures. Sidorov also paints still-life genre scenes

Tankred GOLENPOLSKY

Liya Akhedzhakova entered the world of cinema as perhaps no one has before. The first role ever cinema role — a four-minute episode from the movie "I Search for a Man" — impressed everyone so much that it was inserted just as it was in black and white into the colour film. At the international film festival in Locarno Akhedzhakova won a prize for the best actress.

It is impossible to describe Akhedzhakova's performance in this episode: one has to see a miracle with one's own eyes for all discussion of it can seem exaggerated. Even the audience didn't realize that they were watching an actress at work; they were convinced that it was a candid camera shot with real people, though striking in its dramatic force. At the time Akhedzhakova was known mainly to children: for the past ten years she had been performing at the Moscow Theatre for Young Spectators which she was invited to join after graduating from the theatre institute. Here she played all kinds of animal characters from fairy tales as well as boys and girls.

That Akhedzhakova should have gone on the stage was quite natural: her father was director and her mother an actress at a theatre in Makhachkala; it was another ten years however before she was seen on the cinema: directors were put off by her strong streak of theatricality, her individualism and unusual appearance. But, having once taken the plunge and obtained such a brilliant result, the cinema did not let Akhedzhakova go. It appeared that without her eccentric, plain, though utterly sincere and touching in their defenceslessness small women, it would somehow be impoverished.

Whether she plays episodes in good or bad films, in comedies or dramas her performance is beyond reproach. Not only does she get the most possible out of each role she manages each time to perform a miracle by blending an individualism bordering on the grotesque with absolute authenticity, both tragic and comic, moving and funny. Her unique gift brings to mind such world-famous stars as Charles Chaplin, Giulietta Masina and the Soviet actress Faina Ranevskaya.

Recently Akhedzhakova came to the attention of Eldar Ryazanov, an outstanding film director who is known for taking only very good stars for his films. Having begun with "Irony of Fate", Akhedzhakova played the secretary Veronika in the "Office Romance" followed by a leading part in "Garage". Perhaps the actress has found "her" director...

Tatyana MITINA

TV FILM OF IGOR MOISEYEV'S BALLET



In the photo: a scene from the dance, "Aragon Jota", performed by Viktor Nikitushkin (left) and Grigory Zakharov.

Festival of movies made by women

Seven Soviet films (features and documentaries) were shown at the week-long 4th International film festival of women-directors at Saumur, France.

In the competition section the following two films, both Mosfilm productions, were shown:

"Muzykant" made by Irina Babich and "Vasya and Vasilisa" by Irina Poplavskaya.

During the festival there was a retrospective showing of films by Larisa Shepitko. These included "Sweater", "The Accent", "Wings", "You and Me" and a documentary called "La Russa".

WHAT'S ON!

March 20-22

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq., 20 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 20 (eve) — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera); 21 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 21 (eve) — Enrico, "Angara" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nenidovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 20 — Millöcker, "Der Bettelstudent" (opera); 21 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle"; 21 (eve) — Rossi, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 22 — Minashki, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Openair Theatre (Pushkinskaya St., 20) — (mat and eve) Feigin, "Lieutenant Gulyaev"; 21 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Khotitshy"; 20 (eve) — Millyutin, "Griboedov's Ministry"; 22 (eve) — Comedies.

FILMS

Everything... Is... Topay-Tury (Gorky Film Studios). A lyrical comedy about young love.

BUSINESS

APPEAL FOR MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TRADE IN PLACE OF SANCTIONS AND THREATS

imposed by President Carter.

In the first place losses were suffered by American companies. Lucrative contracts with the USSR in many fields were lost.

This came as a blow both to engineering firms and for

mergers. Soviet foreign trade organizations, quite naturally

now look for more reliable partners in Western Europe and Japan.

It must be added that the

sanctions have been imposed at

a time when unemployment in

the USA has reached an unpre-

cedented level. Soviet orders

could ensure employment for

thousands upon thousands of

American workers.

Americans visiting the USSR

see for themselves the friend-

liness of the Soviet people,

Michael Fay stressed.

CONTACTS and CONTRACTS

Development of Algeria's southern regions is one of the main targets of the country's first five-year development plan for 1980-1984. Under the plan industrial plants are going up in the oases towns of the Algerian Sahara, housing is being built, and increasing amounts of desert land are being reclaimed.

Soviet specialists are helping in no small way to exploit the Sahara. Groups of geologists and hydrogeologists are prospecting for minerals and water and Soviet doctors and specialists in industrial training are busy in some towns in the Sahara. Soviet builders will soon start work on a section of a gas pipeline now being built in the Sahara.

The contract concluded

between Prommashimport and the West German firm of Bielomatik provides for the delivery to this country of machines for four automatic production lines for the production of writing and blotting pads.

Turn-key operations are also available.

For further information please contact V/O "Technostroyexport",

18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya nab., 113324, Moscow, USSR.

Telegraph Technostroyexport, Moscow, USSR

Dial 220-14-48, 220-16-70

AUTOSALON

played over 40,000 square metres of floor space.

More than half a million people visited the exhibition. They were shown over 1,220 automobiles of various makes and classes, as well as garage equipment, accessories and technical literature. As in the case of other shows, Soviet Lada cars were rated highly.

Automobiles and related products from 27 countries, including the Soviet Union, were dis-

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Palace of Sport, Lenin Central Stadium, 20 — Central Army Club v Traktor, 21 — Spartak v Krylya Sovetov, 5 p.m. (both days); 22 — Central Army Club v Dynamo (Moscow), 6.45 p.m.

Central Army Club, Spar-

tak and Moscow Dynamo

lead the USSR championship.

RACING

Bippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 21 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.), 20 — Women's team: Dynamo (Moscow) v Kibrikovs (Vilnius), 3 p.m.

Men's team: Dynamo (Moscow) v Central Army Club, 5 p.m.

WEATHER

March 20-22

Sunny and dry with fog in the morning in Moscow, city and region. Light wind and temperatures between -10° and -5°C in the night and, between 0° and +4° during the day.

The cold air from the Kara Sea has reached the Caspian and northern Central Asia, bringing much colder weather, precipitation and high winds. The waves in the Caspian off the Apsheron Peninsula are 6-8 metres high.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter.

To begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.

Ordering a cab: 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00.

Communal cabs (over 20 routes in the city):

Monday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 19 kopeks.

VSESOJUZNOJE EXPORTNO-IMPORTNOJE OBJEDINENIYE "TECHNOSTROYEXPORT" RENDERS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN CUSTOMERS IN CONSTRUCTION OF:

- large-panel housing plants
 - housing and office buildings, hotels, sports facilities
 - enterprises for production of building materials (glass, r.c. pipes, asbestos-cement articles etc.)
 - motor and railroads, subways
 - bridges, tunnels, sea and river ports
 - running water and sewage networks and other public utility projects
 - hydrological, aerological, hydrometeorological stations
 - pollution control facilities (water and sewer treatment stations, plants for processing solid utility wastes, etc.).
- The scope of technical assistance rendered by V/O "Technostroyexport" includes:
- execution of design and survey works and elaboration of design documentation
 - delivery of complete equipment and materials
 - erection, adjustment and commissioning of equipment
 - training of the Customer's personnel
 - sending of highly skilled specialists
 - offering services and expertise (engineering).



TECHNOSTROYEXPORT

PRESSES FROM KHARKOV

The Kharkov scientific research institute of chemical engineering has become an important centre for developing these filters. The world's biggest filter press, now used to protect Lake Baikal from pollution, was designed by the institute. Large filter presses intended for the purification of waste water and for the industrial processing of solutions at chemical enterprises have also been bought by Japan and West Germany.